LONDON LOOMINGS.

Still on the Edge of the European Storm.

THE FATE-DRIVEN EMPIRES.

England's Eye on the Throne of the Caliphs.

PRIVATEERS_OR CRUISERS?

Why the Prince of Wales is "Cultivating" M. Gambetta.

THE ROYAL REVIEW.

overtakes Beaconsfield, as well as Bismarck and Gorts-chakoff." Such was the oracle as imparted to me by an old M. P., and I would not say that his apprecia tion of the situation is an incorrect one. There can ystematically bent on war, as being the only issue rom a political blind alley. As for his beloved sovereign, he has so well catechised her that, short of lavevious to his departure for St. Petersburg. lount Schouvaloff's journey; on his well known con-"terms of peace" he has been able to obtain from the British Cabinet, and the like. But all this is only the

Why not speak the plain truth? Bulgaria and Batoum are only pretexts. Both nations are irresista-bly impelled against each other by a deeper cause— the historic fatality which brings them into competition in Asia. The motive power of the fatality lies chiefly in court intrigues. Of the case as it stands in England but little need be said; it is very simple. If war were avoided Giadstone, Bright and the liberal party would reap the benefit of the change and appear fore the world as having for the second time within two years enforced their policy upon a reluctant Prime Minister. As this would be equivalent to downright bankruptcy ford Beaconsfield finds himself confronted dliemma -war, or resignation at short no-

As for Russia the case is different. There we find a numerous, powerful and enthusiastic nation, which rived at the realization of what has been for years, and the court; and just when the goal has been reached, humiliating treaties torn up and the accomrather to err in the opposite direction, it is demanded that all or nearly all the advantages thus secured with? But what if to that sense of wrong and unthe government of St. Petersburg the conviction -a conviction tounded on the most precise informationcourt party is not only to have war at any price, but

ON THE THRONE OF THE CASARS AND CALIFRE. It is, indeed, no secret that one of the pet ideas at Windsor and in Downing street is to wage war this time, not for the theoretical advantage of upholding the Ottoman Empire, but for the very practical end of substituting for the effete dynasty of Othman on the threne of Constantinople some scion of the House dacions and improbable as the scheme may appear, it is only a part of the comprehensive dream in which the brilliant novelist who holds the beim of the Angle-Asiatic Empire indulges, and of which the trip of the summoning of the native Indian forces and other sim-ilar steps are the outward symptoms.

A well known prophecy current in Stamboul asserts that the great city shall fall to the lot of "fair-haired men." Are not the Britons fair baired as well as the Eurstang? It is when the temper of the Court parties in both countries is taken into consideration and the feelings with which they approach the vital subjects reduction and absurdam with respect to Count schouwslod's journey. But before this letter reaches you be
will be back again in Beigravia, and we shall know
perhaps what to expect. Just now nobody's opinion
on the matter is particularly worth having.

ENGLAND'S NIGHTMARE.

The possibility of Russian privateers being fitted
up abroad had, it cannot be doubted, a considerable
share in the last move of the British Foreign Office.

Privateers are the nightmare of England, and it would be no use denying the fact that the United States are foremost in those preoccupations, as the country which might supply the greatest amount of that it was the opposition of the United States which prevented the shotition of privateering, as recorded by the Deciaration of April 16, 1856, from becoming the universal law of nations. But they seem to forget entirely the circumstances of the case. When the United States refused to adhere to the additional article of the Tresty of Paris adopted on the motion of the French Minister, Count Walewski-then entirely under British influence—they did so upon a ground which has been considered justifiable and wholly indorsed by the best legal authorities on the matter, The refusal of the United States was based not upon their particular desire of preserving the institution is indisponsable as long as men-of-war retain the right of capturing merchant vessels. It is clear that the and keep only a limited war navy, would be gravely compromised by the suppression of privateering; they would be no more able to give to their mer-chant vessels letters of marque as well as material

means of fighting, while the men-of-war of the enemy would remain at liberty to destroy their trade. That would simply amount to suicide.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The United States very properly said:—"Lot us declare that private property will hencetorin be respected at sea as it is on iand, even in time of war, among civilized nations, and we are ready to accede to the abolition of privateering." France, Fruesia, Russia and Italy backed the proposal England stone declined to concur in the suppression of maritime prizes. She must now bear the consequences of ner selfish policy—a policy, by the way, which she sgale proclaimed not long ago. On July 24, 1870, when the Prussian government called the voluntary Seewehr and requested from the German shipowers particulars of the versels fit for use against the French navy, the French government protested, alleging that this was privateering. But heatral England declared the protest inicionated, on the pica that the voluntary seewehr is under the orders and submitted to the discipline of the may. It may be seen that it privateering, has not, jet disappeared from the law of nations the lault rests not with the United States, but with England. This is so frue that the Best country in the world to mention the subject in a

which was no doubt aimed especially at the Republique Française.

THE PATS OF ROYALTY.

There seems to be no doubt that French official circles generally, and the Marshal Fresident in particular, have not been too well pleased at the exceeding urbanity shown by the heir of the British throne to the leader of the Leit. The Marshal is said to have dwelt with an air of dejection upon the fact that His Royal Highness in conversing with Gambetts had "patted bim upon the shoulder," according to his familiar and well known custom, "a thing which he has never done with me," remarked the old warrier with some bitterness.

FRANCE'S QUID PRO QUO.

That England will carefully avoid offending France by an occupation of Egypt may be taken for granted, but the most she will get in return will be a platonic support, in the event of the gathering of a congress, as regards those points where the actual interests of the two countries coincide. No other policy thas this would for a moment be sanctioned by any section of the French community, and it may be taken for a certainty that M. Gambetta nimseli has not corgotten the conduct of England with respect to the delegation of Tours in 1871. Such is the plain truth of the case, and the British Foreign Office is no doubt perfectly well aware of it, although for the present it may wait them to dwell lovingly upon the rapprochement between the two nations—our old ally of the Unimes you know.

PRINCES AND POLITICE.

them to dwell lovingly upon the rapprochement between the two nations—our old ally of the Crimes you know.

PRINCES AND FOLITICS.

The Times contained a paragraph to the effect that it was semi-officially stated the Frince of Wales had formally assured the French government that no measures would be taken by England as to the Suez Canal without previous and perfect accord with France. This paragraph has inraised one of the liberal London weekiles with matter for an article headed "The Frince of Wales on Politics," in which his Royal Highness' proceedings in Paris and their constitutionality are hauled over the coals. "Since when," says the writer, "one may perhaps venture to ask without being committed to the Tower, was the Prince of Wales delegated to make "formal assurances" to foreign nations on questions of imperial policy? In such functions as His Royal Highness has hitnerto fullnied nothing has been left to be desired. Few men have his genial grace of manner, and beneath the lacquar of politioness there have ever been shown incleations of the presence of a gind heart and a manly nature. We do not doubt for a moment that if the constitution were so altered as to confide to the Prince of Wales duties usually undertaken by salaried ambassadors and diplomatic agents their accomplishment would be accompanied by the success white has marked this Royal Highness' performance of the purely ceremonial duties pertaining to his station.

HAS THE CONSTITUTION BREN VIOLATED?

"This is, however, a matter which may be left for discussion till a proposition for amending the British constitution in that direction has been made. In the mention of the Prince of Wales as an active agent in politics is unfortunate, and cannot fail to be misunderstood, more particularily of the Empire are controlled by Parliament, and that our diplomatic intercourse with oreign nations is conducted through salaried agents appointed by Ministers of the Empire are controlled by Parliament, and that our diplomatic intercourse with the offsire of t

Quite in keeping with the present symptoms of a renewed war fever was the grand review on May 13 by the Queen of the Aidershot division, which, with the exception of two regiments, forms part of the First army corps. This review, coming at such a time, is certainly not calculated to indorse the prespected by H r Majesty consisted to indorse the prespects of Schouvaled's olessed poace. The troops inspected by H r Majesty consisted of nine regiments of infanty, and three regiments of cavality, numbering 3,000 men; seven batteries of artillery, and three regiments of cavality, numbering 1,000 sabres. These, with the engineers, the Army Service corps and Army Hospital corps, made a grand total of a little over 10,000 men. Aguste rate excelled in Engists reviews. The average resched in Engists review. The average resched in engists review. The average resched in "Mackintobes." Then, again, the royal standard could not be hontod, owing to some dissersing the troops through, and canaing royalty to envelope tiself in "Mackintobes." Then, again, the royal standard could not be hontod, owing to some dissersing the troops through, and canaing royalty for envelope tiself in "Mackintobes." Then, again, the royal standard could not be hontod, owing to some dissersing the standard could not be the flaguard instead of wairing proudly in the breeze, ther Majesty had a good laugh at the unusual position of nor illustrious hanner, and seemed content to be represented for the moment by the bare staff. The macourres were very simple and consisted of a march past and an atvance of the whole lore in review order. This lists was a very impressive and picture-que spectacle, into division had formed up facing the Queen, the horse stillery and cavality of the right, the manury in the centre and the field batteries on the flow. The property is the continuous manural property is the first past and the first p

TOTTERING TURKEY

An Empire that Must Die When Europe Wills It.

SKETCHES OF HER MINISTERS.

How Abdul Hamid May Resume His Reign.

INTRIGUES AT SERAGLIO POINT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9, 1878. A good deal of optimism is required for the purpose of giving to Prince Labanoff-Rostoffsky's appointnt in the capacity of Russian Ambassador at Concreet kind of ambassador, who lets things go as they like, to take the weather as it comes my step of ners is more to be unisrepresented by Mr. Layard and misunderstood by the Sultan and the Turkish population; that the return of General Ignation to Constantinople, of all things in the world, would not have failed to clicit every morning a new is certain—namely, that Prince Labanoff will have nothing to do in the matter. The fact is not without most surprising, indeed, if he were not, and General ignation cannot be said to be wholly absent from a

one of the few statesmen whom the Ottoman Empire ever had in its service, used to say:—"We have the best of reasons for lasting, and that is that we are indispensable in Europe." The phrase is now understantinople, is now taking place again within hearing of the Russian outposts. The poor "unspeakables" finds his way to the ear of the Khalit and shows clearly to him that the Vizier only dreams of rein-Vizier falls, to be replaced by his acceser, who, in his turn, undergoes the same fate on the week following. This was the case of Vefyk Pacha, and in sure to be ere long that of Sadyk Pacha, and perhaps will not prevent one flue night the nightmare of the Sultan from becoming a reality.

VEFYK PACHA.

THE KND OF AN EMPIRE.

Velyk Pacha had long enjoyed the reputation of an upright, honest man. Whether he merited it is somewhat doubtful; the affair of the Hamidic iron-clad constructed in the Thames, paid for \$600,000 cash by clear. It would seem as if there was in that extensive Paris, he was requested by the Princess Mathilles to lend the cover of the embassy's bar for the smuggling into her address of a lew Tarkish immeraek, when he flatly declined to do so. "Why?" asked Count.de Niewerkerke, who was the sinceroclared the heavery day of his life for Paris dresses and bonness." "So much the worse for him," was the reply of the honest Tark. "If your Ambassador robs my ountry it is no reason shy I should rob yours." On another occasion, when doversor of the rilayet of Brousa, he heard of a Caul who did not pay his debts, and summoned him to the palace. The Caul was the plantid hardward of the palace. The Caul was the plantid hardward of the palace. The Caul was the plantid hardward of the palace. The Caul was the plantid hardward him to the palace. The Caul was the plantid hardward him to the palace. The Caul was the plantid hardward hardw

THE BAGOT WILL CASE.

HOW MRS. BAGOT MET AND VANQUISHED THE The Dublin correspondent of the London Truth

or anybody.

Q. Where did you see him next after dising at Baten quare? A. I went to the Alexandra next day.

Q. An the limb of the Alexandra next day.

A. An the limb of the Alexandra is a second of the Alexandra?

An the review of the Alexandra is cond not see as.

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As the review of the Alexandra is a second not see as.

er in Eston square.
You went to supper with him? A. Yes.
Were you slone with him? A. Yes.
You did not retire to bed? No.
How long did you stay there? A. For a couple of

Q. On the sold?

Witness—Am I obliged to answer?

Junge Warren—I am sorry to say, Mrs. Baget, that I cannot interfere; but I think it is not a question that show the property of the property

THE LADIES' EXPENSE.

THE TWO GALLANT OFFICERS WHO DINED AT THE LADIES' EXPENSE.

[From the Irish Times.]

The first witness on the seventeenth day, May 14, was Mary Grindley, who, in answer to Mr. Mouroe, Q. C., deponed that she was with Mrs. Bagot as maid at Tuabridge Weils; Mrs. Bagot used to put on her dressing gown at hight and go down to Mr. Bagot's room until six in the morning; she generally looked very paie in the morning; Her testimony tended to establish the rude conduct of Neville's brother, John Bagot.

ONE OF THE LANCERS.

Mr. Merbert Chartes Jenkins, examined by the Solicitor General, said he was a licute ant in the Seventeenth lancers; he was introduced to Mrs. Bagot was living at the Angiessa Arms Hotel, Kingstown, at the time; it was some time in the spring; he was introduced to Miss Verner on the same day; he met Miss Verner Alterward; ahe and Mrs. Bagot were always together; Captain Duke was always with witness.

Q. Dia you pay any attention to Miss Verner there was nothing that was not strictly honorable and most distinctly there was not the least impropriety; he had dined with them at the Saishill Botte and at the Marine Hotel, and he went to the theatre twice with them; on one occasion at Kingstown there was some fireworks, or comething, and they preferred not having a light in the room.

FOLITE AS WELL AS BRAVE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh—Fre very recollection is pleasing to you, Captain Jenkins? A. It is, It was on the pier at Kingstown that I was introduced.

Q. You would not allow a lady to pay for herself?

Q You would not allow a lady to pay for herself?
A. Certainly not.
Q. I guessed at once what a gallant follow would do.
(Laughter., How long did you stay that night? A. I should think about twelve.
Q. You have stated you were paying attentions to Miss Verner. Of course, like a gallant son of Mars, you devoted yourself to ner? A. Exactly.
Q. And measwhile Captain Duke was amusing Mrs. Bagot?
A. Captain Duke was taiking to Mrs. Bagot.
Q. And doubless they would not instea to the soft things Captain Jenkins said to Miss Verner?
A. I have a strong opinion we were together most of the time.
Q. Where did you meet them in order to take them to the theatre?
A. In the box of the theatre.
Q. When were those fireworks that rendered it unnecessary to have gas in the room?
A. I think it was on the second occasion; [wood's be certain.
Q. I hope you saw the fireworks to great advantage?
A. Yes, very well ineaed, thanks.
Q. Aud they did not extinguish the fireworks within?
A. No.

PREK AS AIR.
Q. Now this intimacy went on from day to day.

Q. And they did not extinguish the freworks within?
A. No.

PREK AS AIR.

Q. Now this intimacy wont on from day to day.
Have I the pleasure of seeing a married gentleman?
A. You have sole.

Q. You wre as free as air? (Laughter.) A. I am.
You are a licky dog. (Laughter.)
Q. When on the 20th you received the note at Chester, that was a letter from Mrs. Bagot? A. It was from Mise Verner.

Q. You declarged your duty as every British officer with—I say that in view of pending affairs (loud laughter)—and then you dressed for dinner? A. We went in uniform.

Q. You had a very charming dinner party? A. Very excellent.
Q. Eujoyed yourself exceedingly, and remained until hearly one? A. Between twelve and one.
Q. Is it the dual habit for indies and gentlemen to dine together with holding doors open between the bedroom and drawing room? A. How was I to know it was a bedroom?

ME ETANDA TO HIS ARMS.

Captain Jemmet Charles Duke, examined by Mr.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

LADY'S VIEW OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SHOW-ARTICLES OF FEMALE COSTUME - NEW STUFFS. TISSUES AND GAUZES-INVENTIONS FOR CONCEALING THE DEFECTS OF THE

A question continually asked is whether, taken as a while exhibitors are irritable. Any evasive offshot of the brain is to be preferred to a direct avowal of one's convictions. If full of admiration and wonder (the very general state of mind), you unreservedly puts you down as a red hot democrat; if, on the other hand, you hold back on several heads and points, your friend, the gentleman with a slouch hat, declares you are a monarchist. A little later in the season it will be wiser than now to go about in the calm and cool of expanded opinions supposed to lay the dust, but only take the shine off one's boots; there are the ladies' trains, and various not to say here that after a first and general survey this Exposition is certainly the grandest ever beheld

word, the Champ de Mars is here to triumph of handwork over machinery and their

triumph of handwork over machinery and their effort to outdo inort lorce. All the hues of nature are mingled with he riches of the mineral world in fine gossamer wees or on downy and glossy textures that are no less wonderfully woven.

HARDRESSING.

But this is skimming. I will turn back to the cases that are complete and stop in front of M. Loisel's wax heads, each exhibiting the deplicate of his most admired conflures in Paris. There is Mile, Judio as a brunchte and as a blonds. The latter is the identical headdress she wears in "Niniche," the former the raven wig of Comiesse Corniska; there is Mine, Carvaino in the part of Marquerite in "Pauss;" there is Mine, Granier in the Petit Duc wig, Mile, Chaumont's pressed locks in the "Cruche Cassée," and Ophelia's wildy floating treases in "Hamist." It appears quite useless to have any natural hair after a view of these boads, and the general resolve of isdess after a lock is to have all theirs cut off short. M. Loisel's card goes into every pockethook. Next comes M. Bysterveld, who brings out a journal on hairdressing, and whose engraved heads are all insiet; the wax ones are lifelishe. There is another stand in the same department showing the reproduction of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gamsborough, and the large valvet flapping mat hes by. Neither have M. Petit, M. Loisel, M. Bysterveld, M. Causes

dered wigs with white garlands on white marble busts. Charte and eritatic is the extreme is this idea.

Not only does has work of art, but everything apportuning to the trade is periceted, capecually materials employed for foundations of curis and wigs. The best gauges are silken, but the newest are made of white hair. They are spider webs of great solidity and sociously resemble the sonj of the nead that both touch and eyesight are deceaved. The laws of health and hygesic proporties have all been considered in the divers combinations. Five thousand pounds of hair are made up yearly for wigs and fronts; the demand is increasing. The trade of implanteuse, that of string, has occome a new art. Among the wonderful things exhibited and made of hair is a long riding waip. Hair jewoiry is well represented and being revived; a landscape made of all the different tints of red hair represents a sunset. Among the most pericet wax heads is one with black hair and ourle all over; the busis is draued and adorsed as it is now the fashion. It is so perfect for its moulding, the color of the osteological states of the fashion is to show and not hide the real shape of the head. All rizzos, locks, tresses, &c., are arranged with a view to preserve general outline; diadens are low, wreaths are round. It is so for exceed 401. This posticine is found in convents. In elect destrable comes from Britany, for here, it the bair to a fash and the stream hair.

Stay first the training. The confear, dancing master and found in convents. In elect destrable comes from Britany, for here, it the bair to as fash as a law, as been an important one, but it has become very large within the last ten period. This business has always been an important one, but it has become very large within the last ten period to the world. They are here on the same levyl.

Stay makers' positions are equally perfect. This business has always been an important one, but it has become very large with the summary of the world of the concentration of the world. They are

THE COTTON RIOTS.

Failure of Negotiations Between Masters and Men.

IN THE HANDS OF THE MOB.

A Millowner Threatened with Lynching.

LONDON, May 16, 1878. The cotton dispute in Lancashire has arrived at a dangerous state. For the past few days rioting and all manner of brutal excesses have been the order of the day in Blackburn and other cotton towns; the life of from Blackburn and vicinity in this morning's papers have recalled the old and evil days commemorated in Disracti's "Sibyl," when Lancashire was divided into two hostile nations of rich and poor, of employers and

place during the great distress of the cotton famine.

THE MERING OF OPERATIVES AND EMPLOYEES.

The riots followed immediately on the receipt of the North and Northeast Lancashire at Manchester on essions from the employers. The operatives bad have been arrived at, but the employers would con-sent to no abatment of the terms offered by them when the strike began. They still maintained that ageneral reduction of ten per cent on the rate of wages hitherto atives were willing on their part to make half-way concessions. They first proposed that short time should accompany the reduction, but this proposition was rejected. They then proposed to work four days a week with the ten per cent reduction or five days a week with a five per cont reduction, but these pro-posals were also refused. They then offered to accept a reduction of five per cent unconditionally until the revival of trade; but this, too, the employers refused.

struggle. The employers have not only the strength

iner incautious policy of overproduction, and second by closing up many markets by reason of inertor and adulterated qualities of goods, but the mentangement of the good times. So much for the philosophy of the question.

Now for the rots. The excitament in the spirit of the good times. So much for the philosophy of the question.

Now for the rots. The excitament in the entire strike district on Tuesday, pending the negotiations between the delegates and the employers at Manchester. It cannot debetter than quote the country and interaction of the good of the time street of the per cent, and in this anticipation large crowds of persons assembled at the railroad station to meet the 5:30 atternoon trainfrom Manchester. It cannot de better than quote the account of the subsequent proceedings as given by the correspondent of the Duity Telegarya at Blackburn.—The countenances of the speratives fell on hearing the news that every compromise had been relised. It is the subsequent proceedings as given by the correspondent of the Duity Telegarya at Blackburn.—The countenances of the speratives fell on hearing the news that every compromise had been relised. It is the subsequent proceedings as given by the correspondent of the Duity Telegarya at Blackburn.—The countenances of the speratives fell on hearing the news that every compromise had been relised. It is the subsequent proceedings as given by the correspondent of the Duity Telegarya at Blackburn.

The countenances of the speratives fell on hearing the news that every compromise had been relised. It is the subsequent of the s